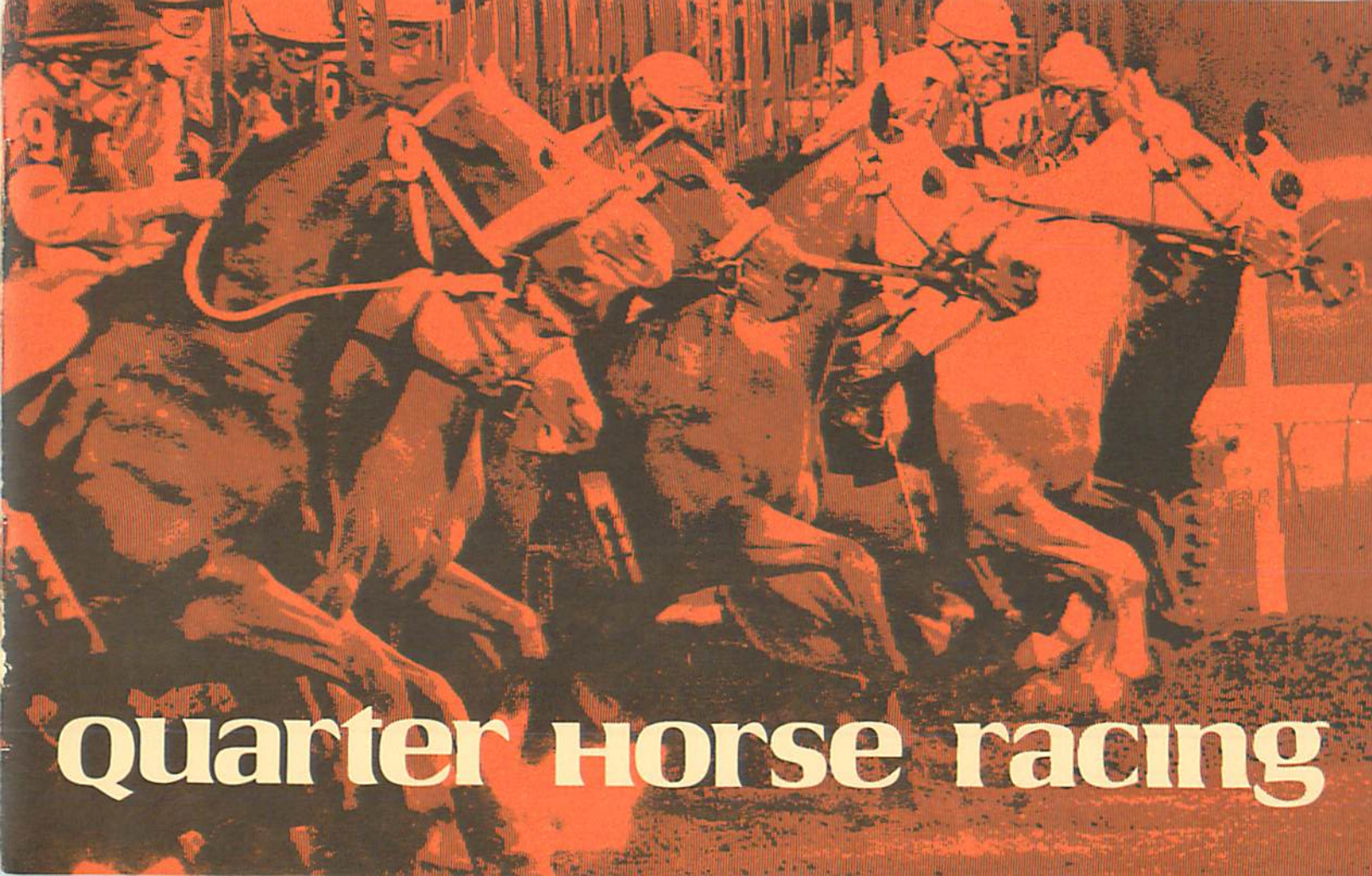
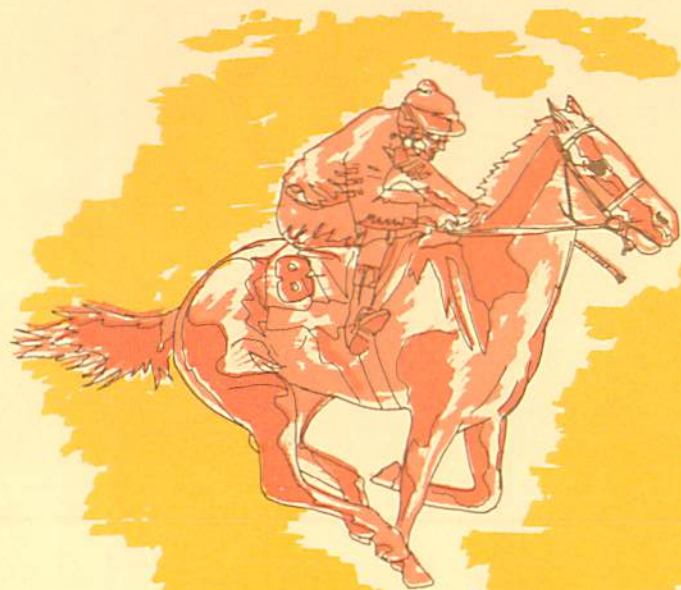




quarter horse racing

THE AMERICAN QUARTER
HORSE ASSOCIATION
presents
AN INTRODUCTION TO
QUARTER HORSE RACING



Prologue

The town mayor called for the two horses and riders to ready themselves, and at his signal, they lurched forward accompanied by a few scattered shouts from the townspeople, as they raced toward the finish line at the far end of the street.

Approximately 300 years have gone by since that first Quarter Horse race was contested down a dirt street of some small village, in Colonial Virginia.

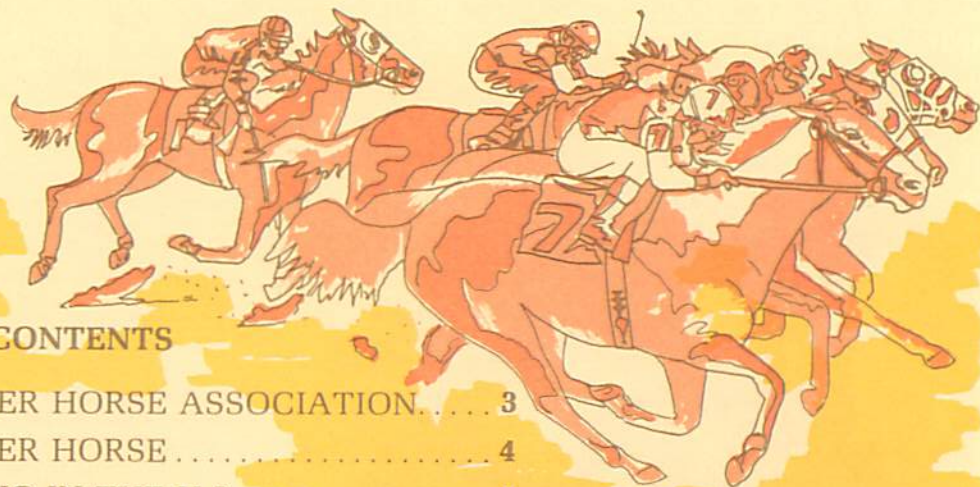
There is some contrast between that first race and a Quarter Horse race in present day America. Today, the starter looks over his field; a strained hush, muscles draw taut, a clanging crash, a burst of brilliant color, a rousing roar from thousands of spectators, and a modern day Quarter Horse race is under way.

Like highly precisioned machines, the sleek muscular animals storm down the straightaway withholding not an ounce of their tremendous strength and speed, until they flash past the finish line where they are greeted by a wall of noise created by thousands of cheering spectators.

This has been a brief glimpse of the drama of Quarter Horse racing as it unfolds thousands of times a year, at Quarter Horse tracks throughout North America.

From the backwoods villages of early America and the small Western race tracks of the early 1900's, Quarter Horse racing has come of age. Now a leading spectator sport, conducted in beautiful ultramodern racing plants, Quarter Horse racing attracts and provides entertainment for millions of fans, executives and blue collar workers alike.

Today, the American Quarter Horse is the largest and most rapidly expanding breed in the world, which represents one of the many reasons that modern day Quarter Horse racing is a multi-billion dollar industry.



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The American Quarter Horse Association

The American Quarter Horse Association founded in 1940 is a non-profit corporation. The purpose of the Association is to collect, record, and preserve the pedigrees of American Quarter Horses, publish a Stud Book, and promote any and all other matters such as may pertain to the history, breeding, exhibition, publicity, sale, improvements of the breed and racing.

The American Quarter Horse Association is an organization with a membership in excess of 108,000, with many thousands more who own and run American Quarter Horses who are not members of the Association but, nevertheless, are important members of the industry. The Board of Directors is made up of representatives from all the fifty states and several foreign countries. The Board of Directors elect the Executive Committee, the direct governing body of the Association. The Executive Committee

consists of the president, two vice presidents, and two members who work with the Executive Secretary and General Manager concerning Association policy. In turn, the Executive Secretary works directly with department heads and the various committees of the many faceted Association.

Racing activities are guided by the Association's Racing Department, headed by the Director of Racing. The external governing body is the Racing Committee. This Committee, just as the Executive Board and the Board of Directors, is made up of men who are motivated not by any desire of remuneration (since the Association pays them no fees or salaries), but the cultivation of the best in Quarter Horse racing and a genuine interest in the sport, its participants, its patrons, and the public. It is the duty of the Association's Director of Racing to execute the will of the Racing Committee and to regulate all matters which pertain to racing and its best interest.

The Racing Department collects the results and maintains permanent records and past performance records on all approved Quarter Horse races and the horses which participate in them, throughout North America. The results are published by the Racing Department, in its monthly publication, the *Quarter Running Horse Chart Book*. Past performance lines are furnished by the Racing Department on all Quarter Horses to any race track, the Daily Racing Form, or association which might request them.

The Racing Department can supply these past performance lines and other information at a moments notice through its complete on-line Data Processing system which consists of the most up-to-date computer, TWX, and Data-Phone system. This ultra-modern system will also allow anyone desiring lines to tie directly into and communicate directly with the computer to obtain past performance lines at anytime—day or night.

There is no charge for this service which is necessary to gain and maintain the confidence of the bettor and the public by furnishing them with the most up-to-date information available. The American Quarter Horse Association is cognizant of the fact that it is through integrity and public confidence in all racing associations that the popularity of horse racing will continue to prosper in America and all over the world.

The American Quarter Horse

History records that in 1611, seventeen native English stallions and mares were imported to Virginia. Shortly after those first horses reached these shores, Governor Nicholson legalized horse racing, a sport which attained almost immediate popularity, after the arrival of the horse which made it possible.

The blood of those English horses was crossed with horses of Spanish ancestry (the Spanish Barb) to produce a compact and heavily muscled horse which could run short distances at incredible speed; the colonists called them Quarter Patters and later they became known as *The Illustrious Colonial Quarter of a Mile Running Horse*.

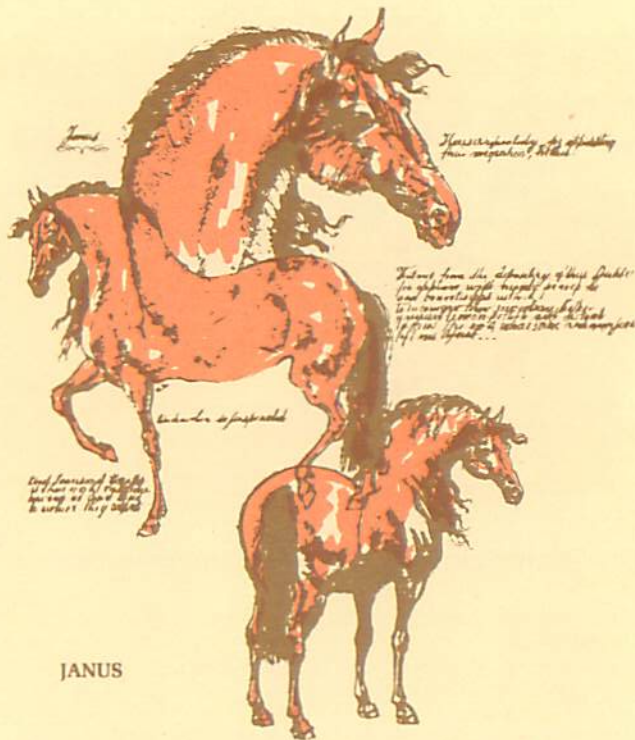
Hugh Jones, writing in 1724, described the Virginia horse of that day as being "not very tall, but hardy, strong, and fleet."

In 1752, three quarters of a century before the ultimate establishment of the Thoroughbred breed in America, a grandson of the Godolphin Barb was brought to Virginia from England, who was to play an extremely important role (if not the leading role) in the drama of Quarter racing. This was the horse named Janus. He was described in the publication *The American Farmer*, in this manner:

"Although Janus partook of every cross in his pedigree calculated for the distance turf horse, yet his stock were more remarkable for speed than bottom. Janus, from his shoulders back, was considered the most perfect formed horse ever seen in Virginia, by the most skillful connoisseurs; he was remarkable for roundness of contour, strength of articulation, and indicated great power and stamina in his whole conformation.

His stock partook of these qualities in an eminent degree, and for thirty or forty years they were considered as a *peculiar stock*, as they invariably exhibited, even in the third and fourth generations from the old horse, the same compactness of form, strength, and the power."

Despite his breeding, then, Janus was the progenitor of a family of horses which had both the conformation and the short distance speed of horses that have come to be known as American Quarter Horses. It was, then, from Janus and horses of his era that the American Quarter Horse of today obtained many of his character-



IANUS

istics and the blood which surges through his veins. One is bound to mention the fact that all but two of the earliest Quarter Horse families trace back to Janus. Of the thirteen modern Quarter Horse families, perhaps the best known is that of the legendary Peter McCue.

The American Quarter Horse, then, is a horse which is registered in the Stud Book of the American Quarter Horse Association and whose genealogy can be traced through that Stud Book.

Quarter Horse Racing in the U.S.

J. F. D. Smith, who made a tour of the colonies prior to the Revolutionary War, said that the colonists were very much attached to Quarter racing, which was generally a match between two horses running not more than a quarter of a mile. He said that the colonists had a breed of horses (Quarter Horses) which performed with astounding velocity.

One reason for the popularity of the short sprints was that they could be run down village streets (such as Race Street in Philadelphia) or any relatively small clearing. This sprint racing in the early colonies is the earliest known example of Quarter Horse racing in the United States. The first Quarter Horse races were recorded as being held at Enrico County, Virginia, in 1674. Reports on the contemporary scene of that day show that by 1690 large purses were being offered for these Quarter Horse races, and large plantations often changed hands on the outcome of one of those sprints down the straightaway. In Colonial days any fallow field or thoroughfare served as a race track, a fact which probably accounts for the dirt running surface which evolved in America.

As time passed and the land became more settled, the difficulties of long races vanished and by 1764 the popularity of Quarter racing gave way to the grueling four mile heats of the day. However, the loss of his preeminent position in the Colonies did not affect the popularity of the Quarter Horse on the frontier.

Quarter racing continued to grow in popularity as the breed grew, however, it remained on an informal basis of matched races and weekend affairs at hundreds of small tracks that sprang up along the way as the Westward movement carried pioneers and early settlers into the Midwest, Southwest, and Western areas of the present United States. Quarter racing continued on such an informal basis for many years. One might say that Quarter racing *literally* grew up with this country. Organized Quarter Horse racing got its start in Tucson, Arizona, at a race track called Hacienda Moltacqua. At that time, Hacienda Moltacqua boasted a card of races that included not only Quarter Horses, but trotters, Thoroughbreds, and even some steeplechasers. However, Quarter racing soon outgrew its stage sharing position with the other racing elements at Hacienda Moltacqua; and in 1943, a new race track

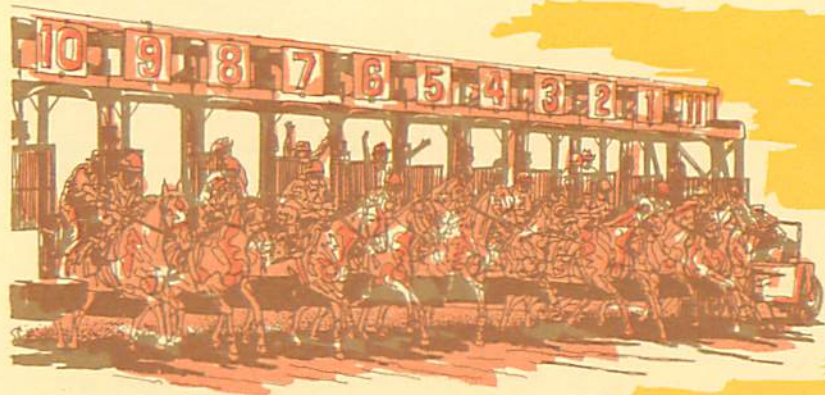
was built and designed especially for the sport of Quarter Horse racing. That track was Rillito Park, in Tucson. Other tracks devoted exclusively to the running of Quarter Horse races were located all over the West and Southwest. The time period from the early 1900's to 1945 at race tracks in Western America (such as Rillito Park, King City and Corona, California, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Del Rio, El Paso, Eagle Pass, and Bandera, Texas, Juarez, Mexico, and many others), represented the birth of *Modern Day Quarter racing*.

Today Quarter Horse racing is conducted at more than 100 tracks throughout North America; in addition, racing has become the leading spectator sport in the United States. Quarter Horse racing boasts the richest race in the world—The All American Futurity, which is run annually on Labor Day at Ruidoso Downs, Ruidoso Downs, New Mexico, with a purse in excess of one million dollars. The All American Futurity was the first horse race in history to offer a purse of \$1,000,000, just as it was the first to exceed the \$500,000 mark.

In most respects, Quarter Horse racing today is vastly different from its beginning of matched races down village streets in Virginia. Everything about the sport has changed, even the Quarter Horse—today he is faster than ever.

QUARTER RACING IN COLONIAL AMERICA





FAST START

The Quarter Horse Race

Quarter Horses race on the straightaway, as opposed to around the oval of the race track as they do in Thoroughbred racing. Otherwise, there is little difference in the two types of racing. The racing equipment (tack) is the same and the requirements for jockeys are the same; however, the emphasis in Quarter Horse racing is on all out speed (one of the reasons that Quarter Horse races are electrically timed in 1/100ths of a second from a standing start) and a Quarter Horse race is, indeed, all out speed, color, and excitement from the instant the gates crash open until the field storms under the wire.

Unlike Thoroughbred racing, Quarter Horses lunge from the gate—are at full speed after the first stride and run the entire distance of the race at full throttle. There is no vying for position and no waiting until the right moment for the jockey to ask his horse to move for the lead, for the race is on from the moment the gates open and each horse must run straight and true if he is to have any chance of planting his owner's colors in the disputed territory of the winner's circle.

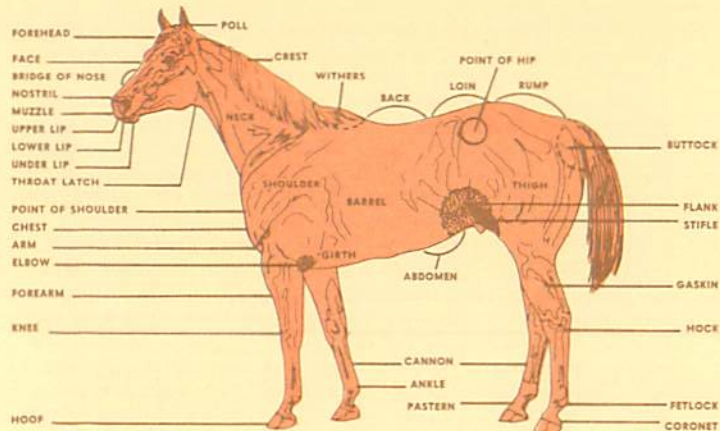
There is an axiom among horsemen that states, a *race horse* has *only one run*, meaning that no matter what the distance of the race may be the horse only has one *all out* move; in longer races the horse (through the actions or rating by his rider) usually utilizes his all out burst of speed when he begins the stretch run, having run at only fractional speed up to that point. The only difference then—the Quarter Horse uses his run from wire-to-wire, whether the race is 220 yards or 440 yards. Proof of point—the better class Quarter Horses average in excess of 45 miles per hour (from a standing start with the timer starting the moment the gates open) for a quarter of a mile (440 yards).

Because of the length of Quarter Horse races and the all out speed with which they are run, most races end in very close or blanket finishes and deadheats are a quite common occurrence. It is rare indeed that it does not require a close study of the photo finish picture by the Placing Judges to determine the order of finish. The explosive starts, the blazing speed, and the blanket finishes of Quarter Horse racing constitutes the foundation of the colorful and exciting sport.

The American Quarter Horse and Its Racing Equipment

The American Quarter Horse can carry 120 pounds of rider and equipment down the straightaway at speeds in excess of 45 miles per hour and cover a quarter of a mile (440 yards) in less than 22 seconds from a standing start. In order to cover such a short distance at such a great speed, the Quarter Horse must have his more than one-half ton of bodyweight moving at full speed one jump out of the starting gate, which he does with grace and ease.

It takes a lot of care and training to keep a running Quarter Horse in condition to perform the demanding tasks that are ask of him. In training, the Quarter Horse will consume approximately 6 to 12 quarts of oats and 30 pounds of hay a day. In addition to the oats and hay, he is plied with vitamins, mineral supplements, and other feeds plus all of the clean fresh water he can drink.

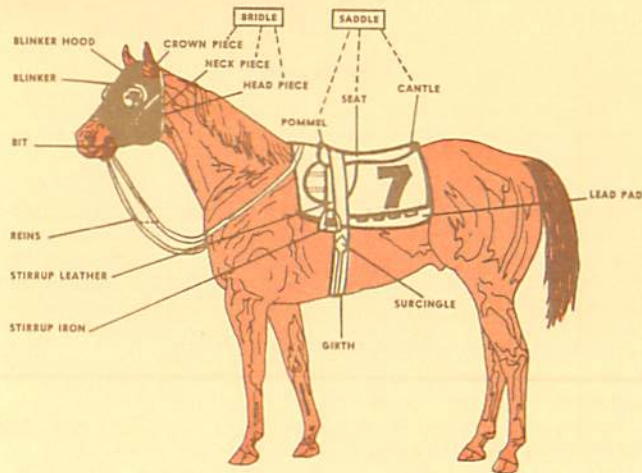


CONFORMATION OF HORSE

The American Quarter Horse is more heavily muscled than other breeds and shows more symmetry along with muscle definition, especially through the buttock, thigh, and gaskin area. It is the tremendous strength in the hindquarters that enables the Quarter Horse to explode away from the starting gate with such force and sustain the prolonged drive down the straightaway at top speed.

When you step back from the measurements and technicalities and look right at him, the American Quarter Horse is a beautiful animal—a sensitive balance, a delicate head, and graceful muscular legs stemming from a solid, powerful frame. Even when in prime racing condition, the Quarter Horse is a docile, well mannered animal, which indicates a temperament that is innate to the breed.

Another trait that is common to the American Quarter Horse is, in the vernacular of the race track, a heart as big as a feed tub; that is, he will give all he has each time he runs. This trait is referred to as courage, or gameness, or most often, as just heart.



RACING EQUIPMENT



DRAWING ENTRIES

The Race

The race is what it's all about. All of the time and work, the breeding and training, the ups and downs for man and horse is culminated here. The race is the thing.

The race actually begins in the Racing Secretary's office. It is here that terms of coming races—purse, distance, age, sex, conditions, and allowances are put in the "Condition Book". This book usually contains races to be run a week to ten days ahead and is distributed to trainers. The Racing Secretary "writes" (draws up) the races to utilize and provide competition for the horses that are stabled at the track. The trainers read the Condition Book in order to determine which races their charges are eligible for, according to age, sex, number of wins, amount of money won, claiming price, and so on. The trainer then decides which race best fits their specific horse and enters him. If enough entries are received before the entries close, the race goes, or is set. After the entries close, all entry data such as trainer's declarations of weight, allowances, jockey selections and eligibilities are authenticated by the Racing

Secretary's Office. Next, post positions are drawn. As entry slips (containing the horses name and other entry data) are drawn from a box, they are matched simultaneously by numbered balls or pills shaken out of a container by an owner or trainer (here is an element of chance which contributes materially to the integrity of the sport); the drawing is supervised by a member of the Board of Stewards. The following day, each race's entries are set up in a program format and are printed in the track's official program as the first, second, third race, etc.

The following are examples of the different kinds of races:

STAKES RACE—Originally a *Sweepstakes* in which the owners put up *stakes* such as nominating fees, entry fees and starting fees, all of which went to the winner. A stakes race is a top quality race in terms of purse money and the quality of Quarter Horses competing. Owners pay stipulated amounts in nomination and starting fees. The race track puts up money, in addition to the fees put up by the owners; this is called *added money* and can range from a few thousand to \$100,000. The following is an example of a Stakes Race:

THE LOS ALAMITOS DERBY
\$100,000 ADDED
TO BE RUN SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1968

For Three-Year-Olds—120 lbs—440 yards. By subscription of \$100 each, to accompany the nomination. \$400 to pass the entry box for the elimination trial. No supplementary nominations. With \$100,000 added plus total fees of which 55% to first, 22½% to second, 12½% to third, 7½% to fourth, and 2½% to fifth. Starters to be named through the entry box the day before the race at usual time of closing. The winning owner will be presented with a trophy for permanent possession. Nominations close at 12:00 p.m. (Noon) Tuesday, June 23, 1968.

HANDICAP RACE—A race in which the Racing Secretary (in the role of handicapper) assigns the weight to be carried by each horse according to his evaluation of the horse's potential. In theory, these weight assignments put all contestants on an equal basis which should result in a 100% deadheat. The weights are published well in advance so that trainers can decide whether to accept the weight assigned and enter or decline to enter their horses a day in advance of the handicap.

In effect, the good horses are given high weights and horses with poorer records less weight. Most handicaps are financed like stakes races with nominating and eligibility fees, along with the added money being returned to the horses; however, some handicaps are Invitational or Free Handicaps, therefore, have no entry fees. The following is an example of a Handicap race.

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP
\$10,000 ADDED

TO BE RUN SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1970

Purse \$10,000 added. For Two-Year-Olds—400 yards. By Subscription of \$50 each to accompany the nomination, an additional \$100 to pass the entry box. Nominations close Tuesday, September 16. Weights Wednesday, September 17. Starters to be named through the entry box by closing time of entries Thursday, September 18. (If race overfills ten top weighted horses will be preferred with fees returned to those excluded.) 55% to 1st, 20% to 2nd, 12% to 3rd, 7% to 4th, 4% to 5th, and 2% to 6th.

INVITATIONAL RACE—An Invitational race may be run as a handicap (with weights being assigned by the Racing Secretary), as an allowance (with weights concessions according to money or races won, etc), or at level weights. The horses invited by the Racing Secretary to participate in an Invitational are selected to provide the keenest competition available and, therefore, may exclude certain horses in order to insure the evenness of the field. The following is an example of an Invitational race:

A CLOSE RACE



THE QUARTER HORSE CHAMPIONSHIP
INVITATIONAL
TO BE RUN SEPTEMBER 19, 1970

Purse \$100,000. For Three-Year-Olds and Upward—440 yards. No entry fee. Three-year-olds, 119 lbs.; older, 122 lbs. By invitation only. Starters to be named through the entry box the day before the race at usual time of closing.

ALLOWANCE RACE—A race in which the respective weights to be carried are based upon amounts of money or the number of races a horse has won over a specified period. A base weight is established, but horses with poorer performance records are given allowances or reductions in weight in order to bring the field together, which is the theory of an allowance race. The following is an example of an Allowance Race:

EIGHTH RACE—THE GO MAN GO

Purse \$25,000. For Three-Year-Olds and Upward—400 yards. Three-year-olds, 125 lbs.; older, 127 lbs. Winners of \$10,000 since June 23, to carry 5 lbs. additional. Non-winners of \$3,850 three times since June 23 allowed 3 lbs.; that amount twice since then, 7 lbs.; \$2,000 since June 23, 9 lbs.; a race since then, 11 lbs.

CLAIMING RACE—All horses entered in a claiming race are in effect offered for sale at the price for which they are entered and can be claimed or purchased by any owner who has started a horse at that particular race meeting. In some such races the claiming price will have a range of one or two thousand dollars with weight allowances made for horses entered at the lower prices. The claiming race is a method of classifying horses in order to produce races involving competition of equal ability. Many good stakes horses have evolved from the claiming ranks. If more than one person enters a claim for the same horse, they draw lots to determine the new owner. The following is an example of a Claiming Race:

SIXTH RACE—CLAIMING

Purse \$2,000. For Three-Year-Olds and Upward—350 yards. Three-year-olds, 118 lbs.; older, 122 lbs. Non-winners of two races since April 6, allowed 3 lbs.; such a race since then, 5 lbs. Claiming Price \$4,000. Horses entered to be claimed for \$3,000 allowed 5 lbs. (Races when entered for \$2,500 or less not considered.

MAIDEN RACE—A race for horses which at time of starting have never won a race recognized by the Association. A maiden which has been disqualified after finishing first is still a maiden. Maiden races are sometimes written as allowances and claiming races, in addition to being for maidens.

OVERNIGHT RACE—All races except stakes. The reference is that entries are usually taken the day before the race is to be run or, in other words, overnight. An overnight race can be a handicap, claiming, or allowance race.

As was previously stated, the race is the thing, and winning is all. Whether it is the bottom of the claiming ranks or the best of the stakes horses, the idea is to win the race; regardless of the various means, winning is the ultimate end that man and horse strive for. Many fall by the way, but the most durable and fleet survive and their names and legends are permanently imprinted in Quarter Racing History, because they were winners.

QUARTER HORSES IN ACTION



THE INTEGRITY OF QUARTER HORSE RACING

State Racing Commissions

In order to maintain and increase racing attendance and pari-mutuel handle each year it requires a solid belief by racing fans, the general public, and law enforcement agencies that the sport deserves their patronage, confidence, and respect because it is an exciting, colorful sport, and entertainment run under strict supervision.

The integrity of Quarter Horse racing has been built over the years by alert supervision and scientific application, by such Turf Governing Bodies as the various State Racing Commissions. The State Racing Commissions are created by law to supervise the implementation of its *Rules and Regulations* regarding the operation of all racing within the state, however, the most important and paramount duty of the Commission is to protect the public interest.

The qualifications of a state racing commissioner may be measured by the answers to the following questions: Is he a man of integrity? Is he a man of courage? Is he a man of dedication? Is he a man of judgement? A racing commissioner should also have a deep-seated desire to serve and a complete understanding of the technicalities and an appreciation of the sport of racing. The various state racing commissioners are made up of men such as this.

The commission which governs each state is authorized by law to prescribe the rules of racing, grant the franchise for race track operations, determine how many tracks may operate within the state, limit the number of days of racing, approve purse schedules, pass on the appointment of officials for meetings and supervise the strict licensing of all race track personnel, from grooms to pari-mutuel clerks (licenses are issued only after thorough investigation).

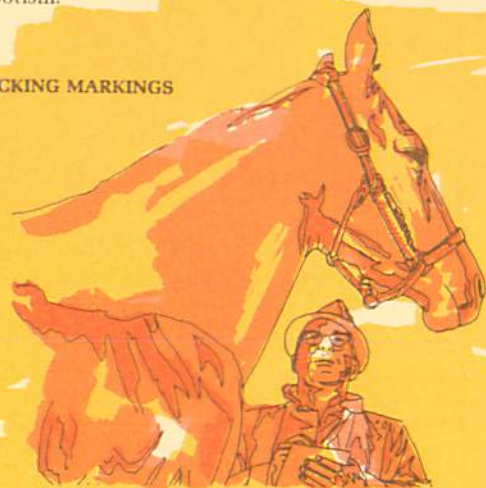
The State Racing Commissions are also responsible for the testing of the winner of each race to see that no drugs were present that could affect the racing condition of the horse. After every race, the winner and any other horse designated by the Stewards are taken to the State Racing Commission's testing enclosure

(the first three horses in Stakes races are usually tested) where urine and saliva samples taken. The State Veterinarian seals, tags, and delivers the specimens to the laboratory (which in most cases is a member of the "Association of Official Racing Chemists") where an extensive series of chemical tests are run on each sample to make certain that no drugs (either stimulant or depressant) were present which might have affected the racing condition and performance of the horse.

Although the problems and the ways of dealing with them vary greatly from state to state, the Commissions through the National Association of State Racing Commissioners (a National and International body), are able to act as one on important issues and establish precedents concerning racing matters.

A wise man once said: "Let us remember that there is a tension as well as a harmony between the liberty that unchecked, could degenerate into chaos and the control that unchecked could freeze into despotism."

CHECKING MARKINGS



STEWARDS OBSERVING RACE



The Stewards

Undoubtedly the most delicate position in racing is that of a Steward. It requires a combination of attributes which one individual rarely possesses. In addition to integrity and knowledge of the sport, a Steward should have some cognizance of the law, an ability to handle people, and an understanding of psychology.

Three Stewards preside over the racing at all tracks, one of whom is a representative of the respective State Racing Commission. They

are selected on the basis of integrity, exceptional racing experience, good character and judgement.

It is well that a Board of three is appointed since decisions may then be predicated on the background, experience, and ability of all members of the group.

As far as the races themselves are concerned, the Stewards must watch every race intently for any infraction during its running. Should an objection be lodged and the *inquiry* sign flashed on the tote board, it is their task to determine if a foul occurred, its cause, who was responsible and to what extent, and then take action on their findings. They may either allow the claim and disqualify the horse or horses in question (take down their number) and penalize the jockey if they feel such action is necessary; or they may rule that no infraction occurred that affected the outcome of the race and let the results of the race stand as run. The Stewards should have enough legal knowledge and judgement to deal with matters indicating punishment by fines or suspensions and should have experience and ability in conducting investigations and hearings. They should also have a thorough knowledge of the racing rules and regulations as well as a complete understanding of the condition book and all type races.

The Stewards have an advantage over the spectators, inasmuch as, they have at their disposal the film patrol and video tape patrol. Where the spectator sees the race only one time and may not have seen an infraction, the Stewards play the video tape (taken from various angles) over and over noting every movement in the race, from start to finish, until a decision is reached.

It is of the utmost importance that a Steward realize the great responsibility of his office since he and his colleagues on the Board are charged with the complete responsibility of the conduct of racing. Their powers are indeed great since the Stewards have the task of interpreting and applying the rules of racing to meetings in their charge.

The Stewards exercise jurisdiction over all other racing officials of the meeting (they should be fully informed about the duties of each official) and all licensed persons, including owners, trainers, jockeys, grooms, exercise boys, hot walkers, and all others who actively participates in racing.



The Racing Secretary

The duties of the Racing Secretary are many-fold and, indeed, important for he is directly responsible for the end result—the horses competing on the race track in the races which he first created on paper and brought into being.

Although the Racing Secretary is employed by the racing association, he has an unrelenting responsibility to many interests:

The Public.—Under the rules of racing, the Racing Secretary must provide the public with the best and most entertaining card of races he can provide with the horses available.

The Management.—It is his duty to create a stakes program which will attract the best quality of horses available to the track. He must also write a condition book which will draw the best competition. He must also supervise the racing office.

The Owners and Trainers.—When the Racing Secretary approves stalls for a stable of horses, he obligates himself to the owner and trainer of the horses; because, in accepting them, in effect, he is saying that they will fit into his scheduled program

at the race meeting. Therefore, he must be fair to them without compromising his responsibility to either the public or the management. To the owners and trainers the Racing Secretary is the personality of the track. He should be amiable and open to conviction if questioned. He should be dignified and be impartial, but firm in his attitude.

The Racing Secretary must bear all of his obligations in mind at all times and uphold them. To be a Racing Secretary, an individual should have had several years of experience in a Racing Secretary's office. He should have sufficient experience in handicapping horses. He must have had experience in several areas where different class racing is conducted. He must know the duties of everyone working in his department and be firm in his control of their activities.

In general, the Racing Secretary must have a complete and comprehensive knowledge of racing. No single racing official can contribute more to the success or failure of a race meeting than the Racing Secretary.

The Patrol Judges and the Clerk of Scales

Patrol Judges supervise every race and assist the Stewards in enforcing the rules and regulations. The Patrol Judges observe the races from elevated platforms located along the straightaway; they watch for violations of racing rules and report to the Stewards by phone, immediately after each race. The Patrol Judge serves as the eyes of the Stewards in the specific area assigned to him.

Generally, two Patrol Judges are used, with one being stationed approximately at the half-way mark of the race and the other at the finish line. This allows the first Judge to have a commanding view of the field as they leave the starting gate and the watchful eye of the starter, until they are well past his observation stand. At this point the Patrol Judge stationed at the finish line is right on top of the action.

It is very important that he have a comprehensive knowledge of race riding. He should be able to quickly recognize fouls, careless, or rough riding.

A Patrol Judge is often in charge of the paddock area (serving as Paddock Judge), where the horses are saddled and mounted for the race. In this capacity he has control over the individuals who may be admitted into that area. He verifies the racing equipment of each horse and checks to insure that special equipment, such as blinkers, is added. He gives the orders necessary to take the horses to their stalls, saddle the horses, order the jockeys to mount the horses and to parade around the walking ring in the paddock. He starts the parade to the post and if serving as a Patrol Judge at the same time, leaves the paddock with the horses and proceeds to the specific tower to which he is assigned.

The Clerk of Scales has a very important position which requires a great deal of experience. He is in complete control of the jockeys' room and all who work there, as well as all equipment. At the larger race tracks, he normally has in his crew: assistant clerk of scales; supervisor of the jockey room; a color man who cares for and



JOCKEYS WEIGHING OUT

stores the racing colors; a number cloth and equipment custodian; a masseur; one or two porters; a guard at the door; a guard in the recreation room; a counter man at the lunch counter; sixteen valets.

The Clerk of Scales is responsible for seeing that each jockey has the proper equipment (lead pad, proper colors, saddle cloth, etc.). It is also his duty to weigh the riders out before each race in order to see that the horses carry the prescribed weight. He also weighs the riders in after the race to insure that the weight was carried from the paddock to the finish. Should a jockey weigh in with less than the prescribed weight (according to rules of racing) his mount must be disqualified. It is for this reason that all jockeys must weigh in (in full view of the Stewards and public), before the result of a race is declared Official by the Stewards.

The Placing Judges

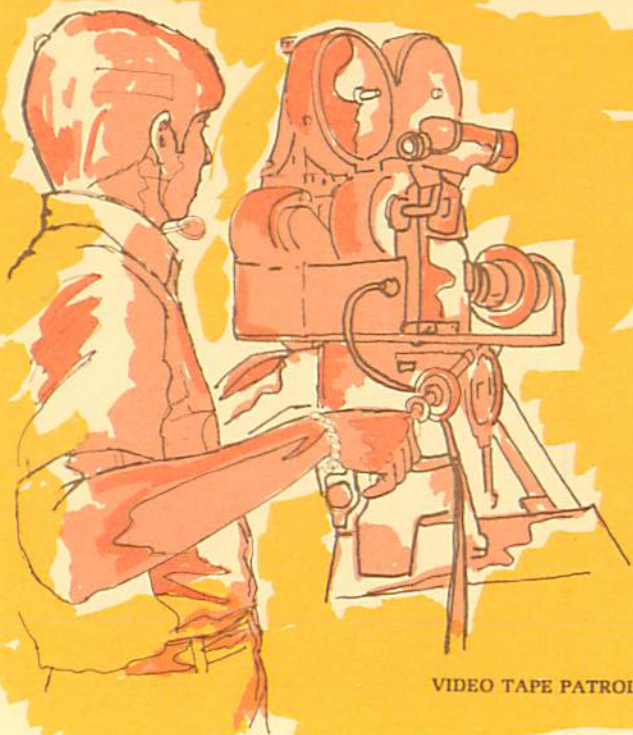
Three Placing Judges assist the Stewards in determining the order of finish of each race. Their decisions are significant, for very often no more than a neck separates an entire ten horse field and the winner must be determined by the smallest of noses. However, the Placing Judges and Stewards are aided in their decisions by photo finish pictures. Although the order of finish may be hardly discernable by the spectators or even the Stewards, the photo finish pictures do not lie and the Placing Judges and Stewards can distinguish in fractions of inches the order of finish immediately after the races, the photo finish pictures are always posted in various places around the grandstand area in order for the spectators to satisfy themselves about the finish of any race.

The Placing Judges should study the equipment carried on each starter, such as blinkers, bandages, et cetera, as well as the racing colors, so that in the event of need for identification they will be well fortified.

Video Tape Patrol

Video tapes are made of each Quarter Horse race for use by the Stewards, Patrol Judges, and Placing Judges and now are an integral part of racing throughout the world. The tapes are usually taken from two positions, head-on down the straightaway and a pan or side shot, to enable the Stewards to view the race from every aspect, in addition to their own account of the race. The video tapes are instantly available for use by the Stewards to review a race whenever an inquiry is held. By using the video tapes any conflict of opinion as to what may have happened during a race is eliminated and allows careful analysis of any Official's observed or reported incident in any part of the race. These tapes are also replayed for the spectators over monitors located throughout the grandstands at many tracks; they are also available for reviewing by trainers and jockeys for training purposes and analysis of their horse's actions or by owners of trainers who may have missed seeing the actual race.

The following day the tapes of all races are reviewed by the Board of Stewards. At this time, they look for any infraction by the jockeys in any of the races and assess any fines or suspensions that they deem necessary. Therefore, the Video Tape Patrol serves as a deterrent to rough riding and other infractions and greatly enhances the integrity of Quarter Horse racing.



Chemical Tests and the Association of Official Racing Chemists

After each race, the winner and any other horse designated by the Stewards is taken to the State Racing Commission's Test Barn where urine and saliva samples are taken. After the State Veterinarian seals and tags the samples, they are quickly frozen (to prevent deterioration of any foreign substance) and taken to an accredited and State approved laboratory where extensive tests are run to determine if any drugs were present which would have affected the performance of the horse. Where a positive test reaction is found, for whatever reason, the horse in question is disqualified and forfeits any purse money involved.

In November, 1947, a group of chemists from the United States, Canada, France, and Mexico met in Chicago to form an organization of chemists serving racing authorities. This was the inception of the Association of Official Racing Chemists, which a year later became an Associate Member of the National Association of State Racing Commissioners, and which has met annually in conjunction with that association to date.

Thus, a worldwide attempt is made to keep abreast of the times to furnish the best available chemical and analytical service to racing authorities. The objects of the AORC, as stated in its constitution, are "to encourage the advancement of those branches of science applicable to the detection of drugs in biological materials; the promotion of research in those fields; the improvement in the qualifications and usefulness of racing chemists through high standards of professional training, ethics, and performance, and through exchange of information among members; and the furthering of public education and welfare by cooperation of the members with each other and with official agencies"

AORC members perform analysis for the racing authorities in thirty-eight states and Puerto Rico, in seven Canadian provinces, five Australian states, and in nineteen other countries. There are members on six continents.



ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIAL RACING CHEMISTS

Today, (due primarily to the AORC), chemical tests are so thorough and conclusive that drugging of running horses is no longer the problem that it was in the early days of the sport, inasmuch as, the highly skilled chemists and technological advances in this field have served as a deterrent to anyone who might consider drugging a horse.

The advanced technology and strict supervision in this field adds greatly to the integrity of Quarter Horse racing.

Horse Identification

Every American Quarter Horse entered in a race is positively identified to be the horse that it is stated to be on its registration certificate. In addition to the natural markings and characteristics which the horse is born with, the registration certificate also bears a tattoo number which is considered part of the Quarter Horse's identifying features. The tattoo serial number on the registration certificate is compared to the number which is indelibly printed on the inside of the horse's upper lip.

Running Quarter Horses are tattooed when they begin their racing careers at the track, before they are tattooed, they are thoroughly identified by an Association representative; if the Association man is satisfied that the horse is the correct age and is the horse he is represented to be, he then tattoos him, places the tattoo number on the registration certificate and imprints over it with the American Quarter Horse Association seal (which prevents any alteration of the number). He then takes identifying photographs of the tattoo, nighteyes or chestnuts (horn-like growths that are inside the knees on the front legs and inside the hocks on the hind legs and are similar to fingerprints and provide an accurate reference for identification) and any other identifying features such as cowlicks (hair whirls).

The tattoo photograph and other identifying pictures are then filed in the permanent records of the Racing Department at the American Quarter Horse Association, and the horse's tattoo number is cross-filed with his name, for any future reference.

Each Quarter Horse is definitely identified prior to his race by the Official track identifier and thoroughly examined by the track veterinarian to assure that he is in fit physical racing condition. If there is any discrepancy in identification, or there is a sign of any physical disability, the horse will be withdrawn or *scratched* from the race.

IDENTIFIER CHECKING TATTOO



The Daily Racing Program

Each day after the entries are drawn for the next racing day, all of the information is sent to the printer and daily programs are printed.

Some Quarter Horse tracks carry the past performances on each horse along with the post position, distance, and other pertinent information in their daily program, while other tracks print only the essential information (horse's name and breeding, post position, distance, jockey, weight, owner, trainer, etc.) in their program. At the tracks where past performance lines are not printed in the program, the spectator can find the past performance information on each horse in the Daily Racing Form. The performance lines in the track's program and those in the Daily Racing Form are identical, since all the information comes from the permanent records (which are maintained on a computer) at the American Quarter Horse Association and are supplied to the Racing Form and individual racing Associations. Thus, the public is kept informed to the fullest degree, whether the past performance information comes from the track's daily program or the Daily Racing Form.

The examples show the two types of programs with an explanation of each as well as an explanation of the past performance lines which appear in the programs and the Daily Racing Form.

EXPLANATION OF PAST PERFORMANCES IN PROGRAM

Date of last race	Number of race	Track used on	Distance of race	Time of win	Condition of track	Head wind or tail wind	Cloning odds	Desired favorite	Weight current	Stretch call	Length behind leader	Position	Length behind leader	Jockey	Post position	Type of race or claiming price	Speed rating	BEST COMPANY LINES			Number of starters
																		Horses Finishing First, Second and Third			
Dec 15-63 LA	440		22.2 ft	H.W.5-5	*120	21	MooreH3									A/w - 85 T to Garsh*120 RebelC*120 Aunt Lady 10					

Distance of Race → 440 YARDS

Program No. also same on tote for betting → 1

Track Record for Distance → 119

Trainer → JERRY MOOREHEAD

Jockey → WILCOX

Morning Line → 119

Weight to be carried by jockey as stated in conditions of race and assigned by Racing Secretary. → 119

Owner → JERRY MOOREHEAD

Name of horse → MISS THREE WARS

Horse's Sire and Dam → 119



TOTALISATOR COMPUTER ROOM

An Explanation of Pari-Mutuel Wagering

Pari-mutuel means literally, a mutuel wager, or betting against other bettors. The race track, through the totalisator, acts as agent or stake-holder for the wagering and deducts a percentage or commission which is fixed by state law; the take-out is shared by the track and the State. The track has no interest in which horses win or lose, inasmuch as patrons do not wager against the track; they wager against each other.

In a sense, a pari-mutuel wager is much like a stock transaction. When you buy a \$2.00 ticket on a horse you are, in effect, buying one share in the horse's performance in that race. The race track merely acts as the broker for the transaction and deducts its commission.

The odds on each horse, and the eventual payoffs are determined

by the sums wagered on the various entries, by the public. The horse on which the most money is wagered will give the smallest return if he wins because the entire pool of win bets must be divided among the holders of winning tickets. An outstanding favorite will sometimes return as little as \$2.20 (for a \$2.00 wager), or ten (10) cents on the dollar, which is the minimum return prescribed by law in most states. If an outsider or long shot wins, the pay-off will be considerable because fewer people hold winning tickets and the entire pool is divided among them.

The pay-off for *place* (second place) or *show* (third place) is determined by first dividing the pool—into two parts in the case of the place pool and three parts in the show pool—and then dividing those parts among the holders of winning tickets on the horses involved.

The three basic types of bets are:

Win—A Win ticket is good only if the horse wins.

Place—A Place ticket is good if he wins or runs second.

Show—A Show ticket is good if he runs first, second, or third.

When you bet to win, you collect only if your horse finishes first and the race is *Official*.

When you bet to place, you collect only if your horse finishes first or second and the race is *Official*.

When you bet to show, you collect if your horse finishes first, second, or third and the race is *Official*.

The smallest denomination that can be bet is \$2.00. In basic bets, you may also wager \$5, \$10, \$50, and \$100 on win, place or show. In *Across-the-Board Combination* bets, you can buy \$6 and \$15 tickets. When a horse is bet *Across-the-Board*, it simply means that he is backed in all three betting categories. Combination, or *across-the-board*, tickets are available at special ticket windows. A combination ticket has cash value if the horse finishes *in the money* (first, second, or third).

There are several other types of pari-mutuel bets. The following types of betting are completely independent of regular betting pools. The entire pool less the prescribed commission for state and track is distributed to the holders of winning tickets, in the *DAILY DOUBLE*, *QUINELLA*, *PERFECTA*, and *EXACTA*. The following is an example of these particular forms of wagering:

The *DAILY DOUBLE* is a separate pool on the first two races and combines a horse in each race. The player must select the winner in both the first and second races, in order to win; there is

no place and show category in the *DAILY DOUBLE*. The *DAILY DOUBLE* pay-off is not determined by what is bet on each horse in the regular betting pools.

The *QUINELLA* is a wager in which horses are selected to finish first and second; however, it is not necessary to select the exact order of finish. For example, if the horses chosen are numbers 3 and 5, the player wins if number 5 is the winner and number 3 is second or vice versa.

The *EXACTA* and *PERFECTA* are a variation of the *QUINELLA* but, as their names imply, the player must select the winner and the second place horse in the correct or *Exact* order of finish.

Details on how to play these and other various types of bets are printed in the track's official program or can be obtained at the information window at the track.

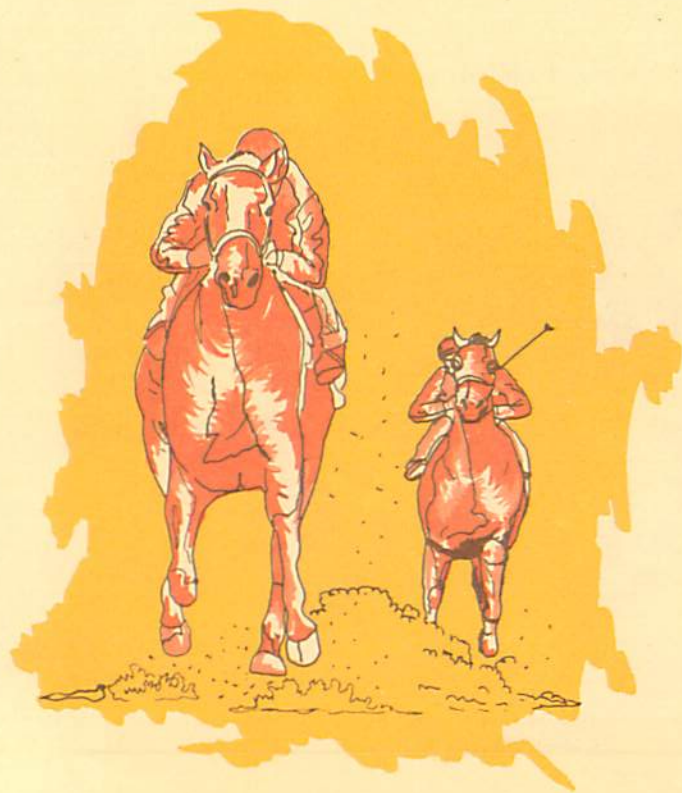
If the Tote Board shows the following odds on a horse, the approximate pay-off will be:

ODDS AND EQUIVALENT PAY-OFFS

ODDS	PAYS	ODDS	PAYS	ODDS	PAYS
1-9	\$2.20	4-5	\$3.00	9-5	\$5.60
1-5	\$2.40	1	\$4.00	2	\$6.00
1-3	\$2.60	6-5	\$4.40	5-2	\$7.00
2-5	\$2.80	7-5	\$4.80	7-2	\$9.00
1-2	\$3.00	3-2	\$5.00	4	\$10.00
3-5	\$3.20	8-5	\$5.20	9-2	\$11.00

INFIELD TOTE BOARD

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
WIN TOTALS	60	2	40	99	40	5	7	14	11	92	WIN TOTALS
97127 WIN	1015	24643	1797	716	1843	13281	9207	5239	6575	14809	WIN 97127
38656 PLACE	485	8528	840	275	793	4958	4070	2731	3039	5781	PLACE 38656
26117 SHOW	414	5849	617	272	554	3717	2301	1950	2081	2932	SHOW 26117



BARBARA B vs FAIR TRUCKLE

Quarter Horse vs Thoroughbred

The often pondered question of which is actually the fastest race horse—the Thoroughbred or the Quarter Horse is perhaps one of those hypothetical questions which may never be answered to the satisfaction of everyone. However, on August 4, 1947, at Hollywood Park, Inglewood, California, the question was answered rather emphatically, when the champion Thoroughbred sprinter and current world record holder for three-quarters of a mile, Fair Truckle, met World Champion Quarter Running Horse and current world record holder for one-quarter of a mile, Barbara B, in a special match race at one-quarter of a mile. The stakes—\$50,000 put up by the owners of the respective runners.

Because the distance was supposedly best suited to the Quarter Horse, the start was designed to equalize the two contenders by favoring the Thoroughbred with a flagged or running start to which he was accustomed. Therefore, the gates were set 45 feet behind the starting line. Arrangements were also made to time the race in two ways, from the gate to the finish and from the gate to 45 feet short of the wire. This arrangement was to serve as an accurate check on the controversial difference between the standing start of Quarter Horses and a running start of Thoroughbreds.

Fair Truckle was the first from the gates, but Barbara B was abreast of him within ten yards; fifty yards from the gate she had a substantial lead and continued to widen her margin. Fair Truckle lugged in toward the rail at that point, but Barbara B was already well clear of the Thoroughbred fireball. At the wire, Barbara B had a two length advantage. Officially clocked by the four watches, the time was :22.5 from the standing start and :21.6 by the Thoroughbred system.

This famous match race answered the question—at least for Quarter Horse people. The answer—The American Quarter Horse is, indeed, the *World's Fastest Horse*.

GLOSSARY OF RACING TERMS



AILMENTS—See the Anatomy Diagram on page 7 for physical location)

BLEEDER—A horse that bleeds after or during a workout or race, is the result of a nasal hemorrhage caused from a ruptured throat vein.

BOWED TENDON—Actually a rupture of the sheath, which encloses the flexor tendon running from the knee to the fetlock joint. The tendon, when loosened from the cannon bone gives the appearance of a bowstring drawn back from the wood of the bow itself.

BUCKED SHINS—An inflammation and tenderness on the front of the cannon bone. It is confined chiefly to young horses, although it is possible for older horses to buck their shins. It is not a serious ailment, but it requires a short lay-off from the training routine.

OSSELETS—An arthritic growth in and around the fetlock joint. When acute, the ankle joint becomes visibly inflamed and swollen.

SPLINT—The most common of leg disorders; a bony enlargement of the cannon bone (or, more accurately, of the splint off the cannon bone). Usually, splints show externally, on the inside of the leg.

AGE—The age of a Quarter Horse is reckoned as beginning on the first day of January, of the year in which the horse is foaled (born). Even if a horse is foaled December 31st, it is considered one year old on January 1st (breeding is planned to avoid this).

ASSOCIATION—The American Quarter Horse Association.

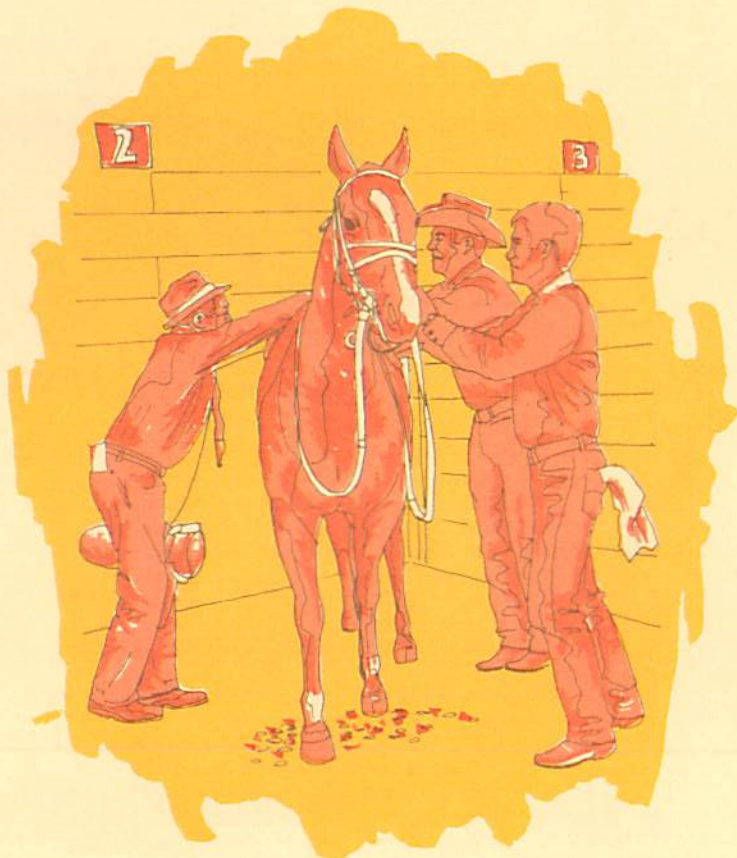
BACKSIDE—The stable and training area of a race track.

BOLT—When a horse swerves sharply from his lane or the regular course he is said to have bolted.

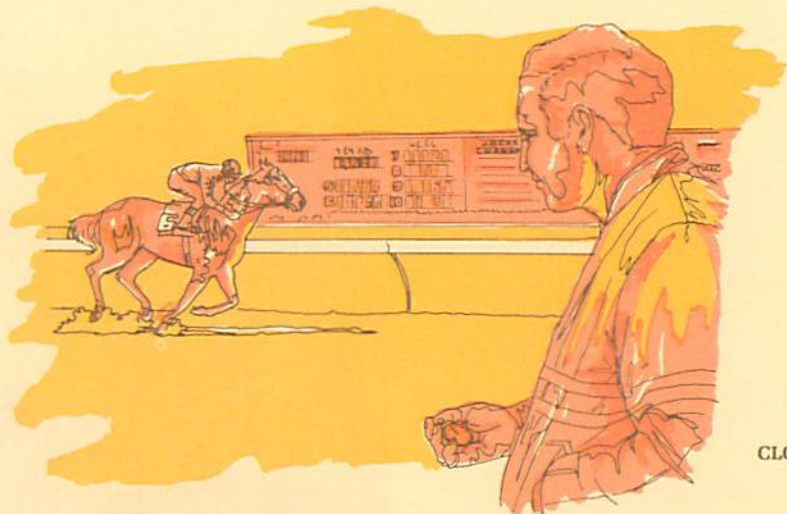
BREEDER—The breeder of a horse is considered to be the owner of its dam, at the time of service.

BREEZING—An easy workout with the horse under strong restraint by the exercise rider.

CHALK—The favorite or most heavily played horse in a race. The term originated in the days of bookmakers when the odds were written on slates with chalk.



SADDLING



CLOCKER TIMING WORKOUT

CLOCKER—The clocker times the workouts of a horse and these times are published for the benefit of the public. Almost all workouts are taken early in the morning during training hours.

COLOR—The American Quarter Horse Association recognizes 13 basic colors of Quarter Horses, for identification purposes.

BAY—Body color ranging from tan, through red, to reddish brown; mane and tail black; usually black on lower legs.

BLACK—Body color true black without light areas; mane and tail black.

BLUE ROAN—More or less uniform mixture of white and black hairs, usually with a few red hairs.

BROWN—Body color brown or black with light areas at muzzle, eyes, flank, and inside upper legs; mane and tail black.

BUCKSKIN—A form of dun with body color yellowish or gold; mane and tail black; usually black on lower legs.

CHESTNUT—Body color dark red or reddish-brown; mane and tail usually same color as body, but may be flaxen.

DUN—Body color yellowish or gold; mane and tail may be black, brown, red, yellow, white, or mixed; often has dorsal stripe, zebra stripes on legs, and transverse stripe over withers.

GRAY—Mixture of white and black hairs; usually born solid colored or almost solid colored and get lighter with age.

GRULLO—Body color smoky or mouse-colored (not a mixture of black and white hairs, but with each hair mouse-colored); mane and tail black; usually black on lower legs.

PALOMINO—Body color a golden yellow; mane and tail white.

RED DUN—A form of dun with body color yellowish or flesh colored; mane and tail red, dorsal stripe.

RED ROAN—More or less uniform mixture of white and red hairs.

SORREL—Body color reddish or copper-red; mane and tail usually same color as body, but may be flaxen.

COLORS—The jockey's silk or nylon jacket and cap provided by the owner.

COLT (c)—A male Quarter Horse between the age of two and three.

COUPLED ENTRY—Two or more horses, belonging to the same owner or trained by the same person are said to be *coupled* and they run as an *entry* comprising a single betting unit. Their program number regardless of post position would be "1" and "1A". A second *entry* in the race would be listed in the program as "2" and "2B". A bet on one horse of an *entry* is a bet on both.

CUSHION—The loose top surface of the race track.

DAM—A female parent (mother).

DEADHEAT—Where the photo-finish camera shows two horses inseparable at the finish, the race is declared a *deadheat* or tie.

DECLARATION—The act of withdrawing an entered horse from a race before the closing of overnight entries. A horse that has been withdrawn is said to have been declared.

DERBY—This is a stakes race exclusively for Three-year-olds.

FARRIER—A blacksmith specializing in the shoeing, or plating, of horses. In early days he was also a horse doctor.

FIELD—The entire group of starters in a race are known collectively as the *field*.

FIELD HORSES—Two or more horses coupled as one betting interest. A *field* appears when there are more than 10 entries in a race. Horse number 10 on the program and over are the *field*. A bet on one *field* horse is a bet on all *field* horses.

FILLY (f)—A female Quarter Horse between the age of two and three.

FOAL—A young Quarter Horse of either sex between birth and first birthday.

FOUL—Means any action by any jockey that tends to hinder another jockey or any horse in the proper running of the race.

FUTURITY—This is a stakes race exclusively for Two-year-olds.

GELDING (g)—An altered or castrated male Quarter Horse of any age.

HAND—A unit of measurement (four inches) by which a horse's height is measured. Determined by placing one hand above the other from the ground to the withers or the point where the saddle sets. A horse that stands 15 hands is five feet tall at the withers.

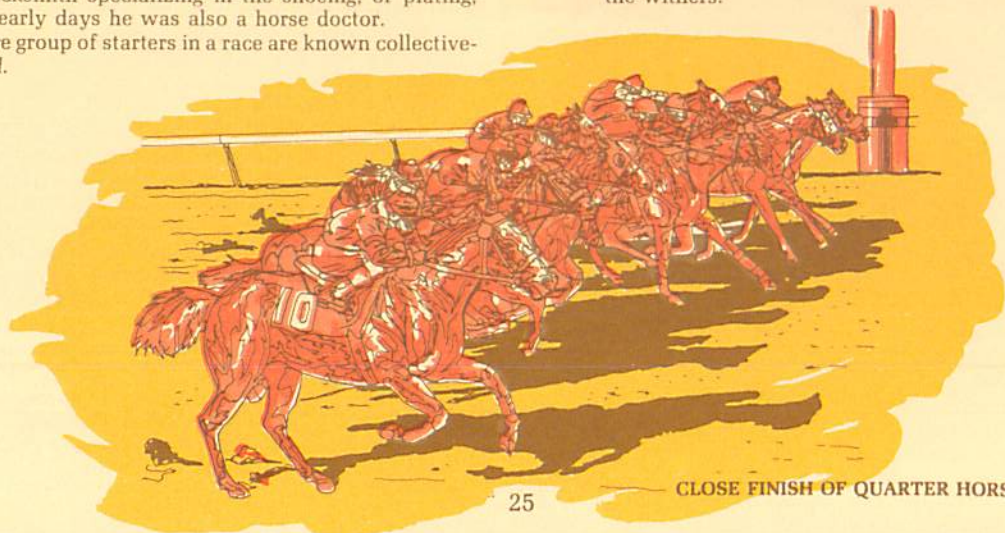


PHOTO FINISH CAMERA



HANDLE—The aggregate amount of money passing in and out of the pari-mutuel machines for a given period—a race, a day, a meeting, or a season.

HORSE (h)—A male Quarter Horse four years of age or older.

IN THE MONEY—A horse finishing first, second, or third is in the money. To horsemen, fourth and fifth are also included because the fourth and fifth place finishers also receive purse money.

INQUIRY—In some races, even though the numbers of the first four horses to cross the finish line are posted on the tote board, the *Official Sign* (located on the tote board) is delayed due to the posting of the *Inquiry Sign*. The Inquiry can originate from the Stewards or an objection can be lodged by a jockey. Until the objection is resolved by the Stewards, the result of the race is not Official. The order of finish may stay the same or be revised to penalize a finisher that interfered with another horse during the running of the race. Once a decision is reached by the Stewards the *Official Sign* will replace the *Inquiry Sign*.

IRONS—Stirrups

LEAD PAD—A piece of equipment under the saddle in which thin slabs of lead may be inserted to bring a rider's weight up to that assigned the horse, in a specific race.

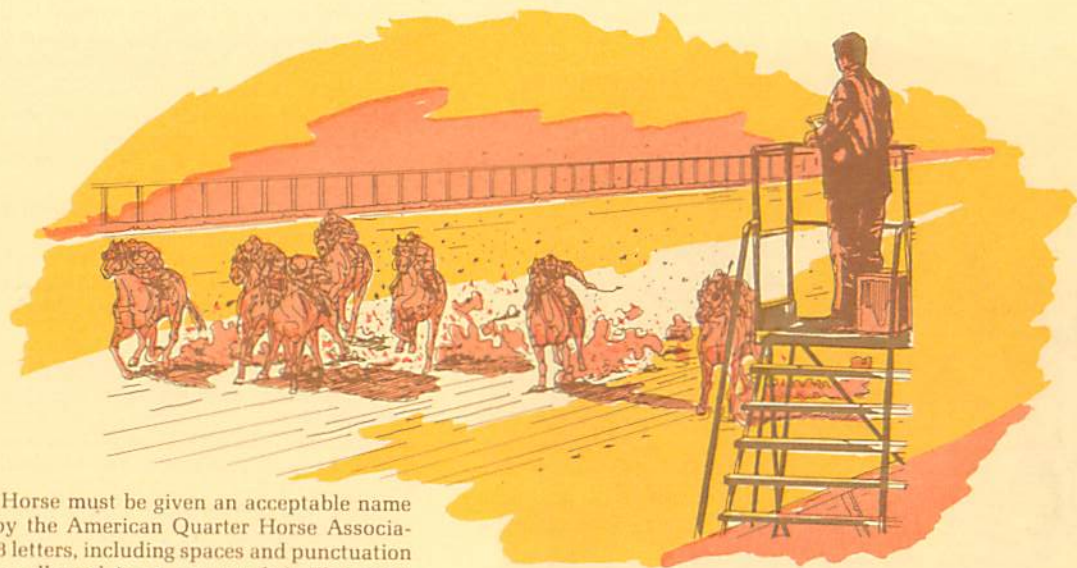
MAIDEN—A horse that has never won a race.

MARE (m)—A female Quarter Horse four years of age or older.

MINUS POOL—When an outstanding horse is so heavily played that, after the deduction of the state tax and commission, not enough money remains in the pool to pay off the legally prescribed minimum, it is called a minus pool and the race or racing association makes up the difference.

MORNING LINE—The approximate odds usually printed in the program and posted on the totalisator board prior to any betting. The morning line is a forecast of how it is believed the betting will go on a particular race.

MUTUEL POOL—The total amount wagered on a race in each ticket category (win-place-show). The total number of winning tickets in the win category share the entire pool equally; the same is true of the Daily Double and Quinella pool. The place pool is divided into two parts and the show pool into three parts and divided among the holders of winning tickets on the horses involved.



NAMES—Each Quarter Horse must be given an acceptable name which is approved by the American Quarter Horse Association. It is limited to 18 letters, including spaces and punctuation (the only punctuation allowed is an apostrophe). The name may not conflict with the name of any other Quarter Horse registered by the American Quarter Horse Association, either living or dead. Profane or suggestive names are not acceptable; in general, good taste is the unwritten criterion in naming horses.

OFFICIAL—The designation given to the result of a race by the Stewards when no occurrence has happened during the running that in their judgement would revise the actual order of finish, in terms of purse distribution to owners and pari-mutuel pay-offs paid to winning bettors.

OVERNIGHT—A race for which entries close 72 hours or less before the post time for the first race on the day the race is to be run. Also, the mimeographed sheet available to horsemen at the racing secretary's office showing the entries for the following day.

OVERWEIGHT—Depending on the conditions of a race, each horse carries an assigned weight. When the jockey cannot make the weight, overweight is allowed but not more than five pounds.

OWNER—This includes sole owner, part owner, or lessee of a horse. An interest in the winnings of a horse does not constitute part ownership. The owner makes one of the greatest contributions to the sport of Quarter Horse racing; he pays the bills! In all states, the owner must be licensed, be of good reputation and financially responsible.

PADDOCK—The area where the horses are saddled and viewed prior to a race. The paddock is always adjacent to the jockeys' quarters.

PHOTO FINISH CAMERA—(See Time)

PHOTO FINISH STRIP—(See Time)

JOCKEY'S ROOM LUNCH COUNTER



POST—The starting point for the race.

POST PARADE—The time period prior to the race when the Quarter Horses leave the paddock, come on the race track, and walk in front of the stands in order for everyone to have a look at them, particularly when they break off and jog down the track to the starting gate. The duration of the Post Parade is usually ten minutes.

POST POSITION—A horse's position in the starting gate from the inside rail outward is decided by a drawing at the close of entries, prior to the race. In Quarter Horse racing, every horse must maintain his position as nearly as possible in the lane in which he starts, from the gate down the straightaway to the finish.

POST TIME—The official time set by the Stewards at which a race will start, and at which horses are required to be at the post and ready to start.

RACING SECRETARY—The official who writes the conditions for the races and assigns the weights for handicap races.

RACING STRIP—The track surface itself which is made up of two parts. The bottom layer is called the *base*; it is a mixture of sand and mostly clay. It supports the *cushion* which is generally a three inch layer of top soil mixed with sand. The cushion serves as a shock absorber to ease the intense striking force which a Quarter Horse's forelegs are subject to when in full stride.

SCRATCH—Racing's idiom for indicating that a horse is declared out of a race in which he was entered, after the entries were drawn.

SILKS—Jockey's silks. See colors.

SIRE—A male parent (father).

STARTER—The starter is one of the track officials. He has complete jurisdiction over the starting of the horses and has the authority to give orders necessary to insure a fair start. He directs the Assistant starters who lead each horse into the stall gate according to the post position corresponding to the draw made when the horses were entered. These men must know the horses and use any special handling required to get each horse safely into the gate.

STARTING GATE—Is generally an electro-mechanical device in which the Quarter Horses are loaded. When they are all in and standing in an alert manner with their heads up, the starter presses a button that throws open all of the stall doors simultaneously, a bell clangs and the field is dispatched. The opening of the gate activates the electric timer which records the time of the race in 1/100ths of a second.

STEWARDS—Race track officials. A minimum of three stewards preside over the racing at all tracks, one of whom is a representative of the respective State Racing Commission. The word of the stewards in all matters is law. They are the solons of a race meet. It is their duty to see that the race meeting is run according to the rules of racing. They rule on claims of foul or any protests, and impose fines and suspensions. All suspensions and fines are reported by them to the State Racing Commission and in turn to the National Association of State Racing Commissioners so that offenders may be barred from taking part in other race meetings in that state or any other, during the period of suspension. The stewards have complete jurisdiction over a race meeting.

STICK—The jockey's whip (sometimes called a bat).

TACK—The saddle and other equipment worn by a horse during a race or exercise.

TIME—The axiom that time waits for no one is most true in a Quarter Horse race, because the time is broken into one-hundredths (1/100ths) of a second. Quarter Horses are timed from a standing start; the time begins the moment the starting gates open. Electrical timing requires special photo-finish cameras and equipment. Electric timing is actuated by the opening of the starting gate and is stopped by an electric eye beam, therefore, no human error. The photo-finish camera records each horse on a moving strip of film as that horse crosses the finish line. A timing strip is visible across the top of the photo-strips which reflects the time of each horse at the finish line in 1/100ths of a second.

An example of the tremendous speed of the American Quarter Horse can be seen in the following example of the fastest times at the seven recognized distances:

STARTER DISPATCHING HORSES



220 yards--:11.62

250 yards--:13.00

300 yards--:15.24

330 yards--:16.47

350 yards--:17.24

400 yards--:19.38

440 yards--:21.02

TOTALISATOR—An intricate piece of electronic equipment which records each wager and total wagering in the win, place, show pools and other pools as the pari-mutuel tickets are sold by a manually operated vending machine. This equipment also calculates the odds on each horse at given intervals, according to the amount wagered.

TOTALISATOR OR "TOTE" BOARD—A display board in the infield on which is posted electronically, data essential to the racegoer, such as the approximate odds, total amount bet in each pool, track condition, post time, time of day, result of race, official sign or inquiry sign (if a foul is claimed), running time of the race, and the mutuel payoff prices, after each race is declared official.

TRACK CONDITIONS

FAST—A track that is thoroughly dry and at its best. Footing is even.

SLOPPY—During or immediately after a heavy rain and the water has saturated the cushion and may have puddles but the base is still firm. Footing is splashy but even and the running time remains fast.

MUDDY—Water has soaked into the base and it is soft and wet. The footing is deep and slow.

HEAVY—A drying track that is muddy and drying out. Footing is heavy and sticky.

SLOW—Still wet, between heavy and good. Footing is heavy.

GOOD—Rated between slow and fast. Moisture remains in the strip but footing is firm.

OFF—An off track is anything other than fast.

The usual progression of track conditions before and after a heavy rain is:

Fast - Sloppy - Muddy - Heavy - Slow - Good - Fast.

TRAINER—The person who conditions and prepares horses for racing. The coach.

VALET—An employee who takes care of a jockey's equipment, sees to it that the correct silks are at his locker, that the rider has the proper weight in his lead pad, carries the saddle and equipment to the paddock and helps the trainer in saddling the horse, meets the rider after the race and carries the saddle and equipment back to the Jockey's Room.

COOLING OUT AFTER A RACE



WEIGH-OUT—The procedure where the racing official known as the Clerk of Scales, prior to the race checks the weights of jockeys and their riding equipment (saddle, pommel pad, girth) against the officially assigned weights to be carried by each horse in the race. These weights must agree. After the race, the jockeys and their riding equipment are **WEIGHED IN**. This procedure assures that the assigned weights are carried to the post and throughout the race.



The American Quarter Running Horse - is a symbol of today's spirit,
a reflection of the past, and a hint of tomorrow—

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